

Free Press.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—BY JOHN S. & E. N. GALLAGHER.
CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1841.

VOL. 34.
NO. 31

EDUCATION.
THE Fall Term of Mrs. MERRITT'S Select School, for Young Ladies, will commence on the first Monday in September.
August 26, 1841.

MISS FRANK'S SEMINARY.
The next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 6th of September next, at which time a punctual attendance of the pupils is requested.

Terms per Session of five months:
For all the branches of the English Department \$10 00
French 10 00
Music, per quarter 14 50
Use of Piano, per session 2 50
Painting and Drawing 10 00
Stationery 7 50
Fuel 5 00
Boarding and Washing 45 00
August 26, 1841.

MRS. TRAWIN'S SEMINARY.
The ensuing Session, and 6th scholastic year of this Institution, will commence on the 1st inst.

Terms per Session of 5 months:
For all the branches of the English Department, including a thorough and critical knowledge of the English Language, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, &c.—Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Political, Statistical and Civil Geography, with the use of the Globes, and Geometrical, Projective, and Descriptive Geometry, and Modern History, and the Natural Sciences, including Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, and the various subjects of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. \$10 00
The French Language 5 00
Music, per quarter 14 50
Use of the Piano, per session 2 50
Drawing and painting in almost every variety of style—Shell Work, Wax Work, in Figures, and Fruit, and in Flowers, each 5 00
Board, per session 45 00

One afternoon of each week is devoted to useful and Ornamental Needle-Work, for which there is no charge.

Larger numbers of day scholars, as well as boarders, can be admitted on the ensuing session, as Mrs. Trawin expects the valuable assistance of her sister, Miss Wessons, who will be associated with herself in the duties of the school. Every attention will be given to render the Institution worthy of a continuance of that patronage which it has hitherto so invariably received, and to form in the pupils agreeable manners and habits of mental discipline, as well as to aim at a constant improvement of mind and heart, and to educate them not only for a life of usefulness and intellectual enjoyment in this life, but to improve those faculties given by an ever Beneficent Creator, with an eye to the future, and their full development in a more lasting existence hereafter.

Parents are respectfully requested to consider whether these views meet their approbation, and if so, whether an attendance at the Dancing School and Cotillion parties, does not interfere, rather than accelerate their progress.

A Professional Gentleman will give Lectures on the Sciences of Nature, and exhibit Experiments, provided a sufficient class can be formed to warrant the expense.

Charlestown, August 5, 1841.

Female Boarding School.
In Williamsport, Maryland, will be re-opened on Monday the 13th September next, with the addition of an experienced French Teacher, whose duties will be confined chiefly to that department. This Institution has received a liberal share of public patronage from the commencement; and it is worthy of notice that during the whole year that is now closed, in the large family of the Principal, there has been a solitary case of sickness requiring medical aid; and even a single day of restation interrupted by the slightest indisposition. Boarding pupils will please to make application, if possible, before the day of opening.

JON. DICKERSON, Principal.
August 19, 1841—31.

Harpers-Ferry Male and Female Seminary.
THOMAS J. DODD respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that the Summer vacation of this Seminary will commence on Monday the 16th inst., at which time the charge of the School was resumed.

Highly appreciating the very liberal patronage hitherto afforded the Institution, he assures his patrons that he will be waiting on his part to render it worthy of continued patronage.

The respective quarterly prices for tuition will be as heretofore advertised, viz:
The Junior Course, including Mental and Practical Arithmetic, with exercises in Composition, and History 3 50
Book-keeping, by double entry, Geography, Trigonometry, with its application to Heights and Distances, Mensuration, Surveying and Algebra (with application to Geometry) 4 00
A quarterly bill will be rendered, and no deduction for time lost by the pupil, except in cases of illness. Any pupil entering the school will be considered as engaged for a quarter, and charged accordingly. In all cases payment will be expected at the expiration of the quarter, or on such terms as may be practicable.

In order to obviate the almost insuperable difficulty in procuring suitable books, and the consequent derangement of the school, (which is always attended with great disadvantage to the scholars,) a general assortment of the most approved School Books will be kept on hand, and furnished to pupils at the customary price.

It is expected also that a Catalogue Globe, and a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, will soon be added to the present means of instruction in the Seminary.

Harpers-Ferry, August 19, 1841.—31.

N. B.—Former Pupils, knowing themselves to have been in arrears for some time, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. DODD.

A CARD.
Dr. Alexander S. Dandridge, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Jefferson and Berkeley. His Office is at the "Banner" near Lexington, Jefferson county, Va.
April 15, 1841—17.

JOSEPH STINE,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 10, Hanover, near Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson county that he keeps constantly on hand the most fashionable assortment of superior
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Altogether which he will make up to order in the latest and most fashionable style and best manner, on reasonable terms.
July 29, 1841—97.

IRVING NOTES.
Of every description for sale at this Office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the Public, that they have leased, for a term of years, the large and commodious **WAREHOUSE, recently built by Captain George Reynolds, on the river bank, adjacent to the Warehouse of Mr. Shorr, and having good and substantial CANALS.**

BOATS, **SHEDS,** **DOCKS,** **AND** **ALL** **THE** **NECESSARY** **FOR** **THE** **BOATING** **AND** **PRODUCE** **BUSINESS,** in all its varieties.

Our experience in the business, and a fixed determination to do it in such a manner as will prove satisfactory, will, we have every reason to believe, secure for us a liberal share of public patronage.

It is the design of one of the undersigned, to be generally with the boats, to attend to sales of Produce, &c. (which not being to agents,) whereby the most satisfactory and the best possible prices obtained.

We intend keeping on hand, ground and stone

Plaster, Salt, Fish, Tar, &c.
and any other article wanted from the District, procured for customers free of any charge, save the cost and the usual freight.

The market price for FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, RYE, AND OATS, will be paid in full, and the business of the mill will be conducted in the most satisfactory manner, and at the option of the holder to deliver any Wheat purchased, either at the Warehouse or at Reynolds' Potomac Mills, as we intend to purchase only for home consumption.

For the delivery of the Flour, we intend to purchase only for home consumption.

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JACOB STALEY,
SHEPHERDSTOWN, August 19, 1841—17.

CASH FOR WHEAT.
HAYING made extensive arrangements for the reception of Wheat, which we wish to purchase large quantities, for which we will give the highest market price in cash as soon as the wheat is weighed. We will also purchase Flour, Rye, Corn, Oats, &c., at fair cash prices, or on terms proposed by the parties.

The business will be conducted by THOMAS A. BORLAND (the acting partner) to whom all applications will be made. We therefore respectfully request the patronage of the public.

THOMAS A. BORLAND & CO.
Old Furnace, July 29, 1841—17.

WHEAT WANTED.

To the Farmers of Jefferson And the adjoining Counties.
THE undersigned has leave to offer to the Farmers of these counties their sincere thanks for the liberal manner in which they have dealt with us for several years past, and inform them that we can now offer such inducements for the purchase of Wheat as cannot be met with at any other place. We are prepared to pay for all kinds of Mill Feed, shelled or unshelled, at such points upon the Ball Road or Canal as they may reach this place. From the advantage we have of placing our Flour into market every day—the great saving of interest and risk by quick sales—together with the ready sale of our Flour, enables us to pay several cents per bushel more than any other establishment in reach of the Wheat of the above counties—this however the Farmers will be able to ascertain by giving us a call before making any disposition of their Wheat.

We are also prepared to take Wheat from our friends who have heretofore favored us with their business, will now call, as it is in our power, and we will do better for them than at any time heretofore.

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Flour, Salt, Fish, Tar, &c.
And can, at any time, order from Baltimore or the District, any article our customers may want.

We shall start the new crop at the highest price the market will justify, and at all times pay in proportion to the market price of Flour. Farmers and others wishing to sell their Wheat, may call upon the undersigned at his residence, or at the "Virginia Free Press," with all their orders, and we will endeavor to have them published weekly.

The Millville Mill will be carried on by the undersigned, until a sale of the same is effected, in the name of DANIEL SNYDER & CO., and the business of Ford & Snyder, carried at that Mill and commenced now at Harpers-Ferry. We will also give strict attention to all business connected to us at the Millville Mill, and solicit a continuance of those Farmers whose convenience will be consulted by delivering their Wheat there.

Those of our customers who have not settled their accounts to the 1st July last, will please call and do so as early as possible, so that our part shall receive attention in settlements there before Wheat commences delivering at Harpers-Ferry.

Persons desirous of making contracts for Wheat will find Harpers-Ferry easy of access either in person or by letter, and any desire on their part shall receive attention in settlements there before Wheat commences delivering at Harpers-Ferry.

BENJAMIN FORD,
DANIEL SNYDER,
July 15, 1841.—17.

To Florists and Gardeners.

I SHALL have on hand, for sale, at my Drug Store in Shepherdstown, from now until the next November (which is the time for planting,) the most splendid collection of

Hyacinths—White, with purple eye, Royal white, blue, pink, blue, red, gold, rose, and other colors.

SINGLE TULIP of every shade and colour, (twelve varieties.)

DOUBLE TULIPS—Red, yellow and white, with pink edge. These are all handsome, and the yellow and white, with pink edge, are the most perfect, showy and beautiful flowers of the bulbous kind.

And in the beginning of October, rose colored, purple, pink and white PEONIES. These are grand flowers for the Garden and Shrubbery, are fragrant, and perfectly hardy, withstanding the severest winters without the slightest protection. These plants will be disposed of on terms which no objection can be made by those disposed to purchase.

J. P. A. ENTLER,
Shepherdstown, August 5, 1841.—17.

Services wanted.
WISH to hire immediately two FEMALE SERVANTS—a Cook and Housemaid. RICHARD HENRY RAMSON,
Charlestown, July 29, 1841.

HON. JIM CROW CALHOUN.

A new song, to the tune of Burns' "Wandering Willie" (alias Wandering Johnny.)
Here awa, there awa, Wandering Johnny,
Here awa, there awa, never once still,
First upon side and then on the other,
Hopping about like a whirling dill.
Now for the Bank you speak boldly and well,
Now against the Banks, John, you rattle away,
Jackson's a tyrant, and Jackson's a saint, John,
Both in a breath you can easily say.
Marion Van Buren's a fox with no tail, John,
Under his guise all that's honest will die;
Marion is honest and wise without fail, John,
Which, gentle Johnny, say, which is the lie?
Marion's a demagogue, faithless and selfish;
Marion's a patriot, honest and true—
Now he is dull as the best of all shell-fish,
Now he is as smart, John, as I am, or you.
First upon side and then on the other,
Like a scoundrel you gracefully go,
Was not old James, your dear elder brother?
He had faces on both sides like Johnny you know.
Here awa, there awa, Wandering Johnny,
A soldier of fortune you join in the fight,
Where the prospect is good, or the booty is plenty,
Your corporal's guard will all swear is the right.
Here awa, there awa, Wandering Johnny,
Here awa, there awa, never once still,
Now on the side, John, now on the ground, John,
Hopping about like a young Whippoorwill.

POLITICAL.

It is somewhat remarkable, that of the unnecessary revilers and opposers of Mr. Clay, in the House of Representatives, Messrs. Wise and Proffit were a short time ago violent Clayites, and Messrs. Gilmer and Mallory very Clayish. They knew Mr. Clay as well six months ago as they do now. [Alexandria Gazette.]

HENRY CLAY.—The recent vituperative attacks upon Henry Clay by certain Senators and members of the House of Representatives, must excite some surprise in the public mind, considering the circumstances under which they have been made, and the persons engaged in this new warfare against the character of one of the most illustrious statesmen of the age. I would ask, what has Henry Clay done to subject himself to such treatment from the men who have assailed him? Has he taken any strange ground? Has he altered any old position? Has he broached any novel doctrine? Will Messrs. Wise and Proffit, who were friends of Mr. Clay, and desired that he should be President, stand up and tell the public what new light has broken upon them? They say he is a Dictator! Foul and unworthy suggestion! These gentlemen know that Henry Clay has never shown a lack of conciliation—that he has never failed to yield all personal considerations for the good of his country. In the very matter of the Bank Bill, was he not the first to yield? In all public matters has he ever hesitated to sacrifice himself for his friends? The political history of the country tells a different story from that now manufactured by heated partisans. And, whatever may be the destiny of Mr. Clay, whether in the shades of retirement, or still prominent before the public, nothing can deprive him of the recollections of a life spent in elevating the fame and increasing the happiness of the nation.

A REPUBLICAN (in the Anti-Slavery Cause).

The gentlemen politicians who flatter themselves that the Whig party is falling to pieces, reckon without their host. The defection of one man, or a dozen men, cannot effect that object. Recent events have had the tendency of eliciting public sentiment; and all our accounts concur in representing the Whigs of the country as steadfast and indomitable. They banded together originally for the public good—they will not be dissolved to gratify the selfish ambition of political intriguers and presidential aspirants. [Rich. Whig.]

It is not permitted to us to know precisely what transpires in the Executive sitting of the Senate, until the injunction of secrecy is removed by the Senate itself. Still the veil is occasionally lifted in part, so that glimpses of what is going on are allowed to be caught. By this means it is no longer a secret that opposition has arisen to the nomination of the Hon. Edward Everett, as minister to England; to General James Wilson late of N. Hampshire, as surveyor general of Iowa; and to the Hon. Joel Eastman, of New Hampshire, for a local office in that State, or the ground of the abstract opinions entertained by those gentlemen, or supposed to be entertained, touching the institution of slavery. And in this course, it is reported, the Whig Senators from the slave holding states have joined the opposition, so that by a majority of two, the nomination of Mr. Everett has been withdrawn by the President. [N. York Commercial.]

The Northern papers speak decidedly on the subject of the opposition that has been raised in the Senate, to the nomination of Mr. Everett as Minister to Great Britain. The Boston Daily Advertiser declares that, if the reported ground of opposition be correct, those of the Whig Senators who have taken it, have made themselves the allies of the fanatical Abolitionists of New England, for the purpose of introducing the question of slavery and abolition, into the local politics of these States—an act which for several years past has been threatened by the infatuation and folly of the people of some of the Southern States, but by great exertion has been ward off.

Speaking particularly of Mr. Everett's nomination, the same highly respectable paper says that it is well known that, he is to share an abolitionist with every man in Massachusetts, of sufficient prominence to be nominated to an important office—So far from siding with the abolitionists, he has been scrupulous, on all proper occasions, in asserting the obligations of the free States to respect the constitutional rights, and to avoid interfering with the institutions of the slave-holding States.

General Intelligence.

We learn from the Maine papers that at the request of Governor Kent, of that State, two companies of U. S. Troops have been stationed on the North Eastern Boundary, in place of the armed civil posse heretofore on duty. The Bangor Whig remarks—

This is an important movement, it being the first time that any United States force has entered upon the disputed territory. Maine will maintain her civil jurisdiction as heretofore, and will continue a few men to look after trespassers, &c. But we shall be relieved from the expense of maintaining a posse at these points. The United States Government has complied with the request of Gov. Kent, who has labored with diligence and perseverance to effect this important object, and the people have the satisfaction of knowing that the United States have now assumed the post of responsibility, saving at the same time all the jurisdictional rights of Maine. The movement is judicious and honorable to all parties, and is a decided advance in the cause.

It was stated by Mr. Sevier in the Senate, during the discussions on the fortification bill, that on the borders of Arkansas and Missouri there were forty-three thousand Indian warriors well provided with arms, and crouching ready for the spring, the moment England should give the signal for war.

There is something so extraordinary in the circumstance of the late horrid catastrophe at Syracuse, where thirty human souls have been blown into eternity by the explosion of gunpowder in a carpenter's shop on the bank of the canal, as to attract more than an ordinary share of the public attention. It is said, in one of the accounts, that about twenty-five barrels was the quantity of gunpowder exploded. The existence of such a deposit of powder in that place was a secret; or the people with their engines, and the spectators, men, women, and children, would not have crowded around the flames as they did, but would, on the contrary, have run from them. How can a deposit of twenty-five barrels of gunpowder be made in such a place? We have had reports, for a week or two past, of secret preparations on the Northern frontier for another patriotic (piratical) invasion of the British territory, and of deposits of munitions and means for these incendiary and predatory movements being made at different points, stealthily, and some by actual theft, as in the case of the State's cannon stolen. Was this quantity of gunpowder, concealed in a carpenter's shop, one of those deposits? This is a point well worth looking into; and should it turn out to be as we suspect, it is hoped that every real patriot in that part of the country—every man who values the peace and welfare of his own country, and abhors rebellion in any form or guise, will be on the alert to detect and defeat the plans of the conspirators against their country's honor and against the peace of the frontier. [Nat. Intel.]

A friend of ours, who arrived in the city yesterday from Arkansas, informs us of the following startling particulars, showing the summary manner in which that law, more tyrannical than the code of Draco—Lynch Law—has in this, as well as in every other instance where it has been appealed to, been carried into effect. Between the 5th and 10th inst., Phillips county, in Arkansas, about forty miles below Helena, and the county of Coshoque, in Mississippi, on the opposite side of the river, appears to have become the scene of mob and Lynch law to a greater extent than has lately been recorded by the public press. A numerous gang of counterfeiters had their places of rendezvous and the abodes of their families in the above named counties, to the great and continuing annoyance of the citizens and the trading flat boat men on the river. Besides their encroachment on the peace and property of the public in that way, they of late turned their criminal industry to horse stealing to such an extent as to rouse the citizens of the whole neighborhood. The latter, headed by Capt. Barney Bradford, formed into a volunteer company of about 100 well armed men, commanded and led by said Capt. Bradford, Mr. J. Lunsford, and Spent, from Arkansas, from Mississippi, and after an active search of several days, we learned the following names: Hugh Tallin, Lewis Hamilton, Andrew McLaughlin, Willis Pollock, Hugh Cotton, Eliot and Robert Hunter, the latter, lately from New York, Joe Merritt and McCormick. The volunteers used the following strategy to seize the scoundrels. They engaged a trading boat at Helena, and hid about 50 men in the store room; they then descended the river, landing at every place where they expected to find the counterfeiters. These depraved men came on board to purchase produce, with the intention of paying for it in counterfeit money. They were mistaken and secured in the boat. When the number had increased to 37 men, they were tied hand and feet, and, as the report says, drowned in the Mississippi near Island No. 60, in the presence of two men, Harrod and Burgess, who, it appears, officiated, or at least took an active part in the execution of the sentence. We understand that the company is increasing in number, and intends to proceed to the mouth of the White river. When our informant met a division of them, they were in pursuit of a certain Merriam Wright. When he arrived at Napoleon, at the mouth of Arkansas river, he learned that some six or seven dead bodies had been seen floating on the river opposite that place, and also that some of the counterfeiters who escaped had been seen passing down the river with uncommon speed, in order to evade their pursuers. [Ark. Orleans Bee.]

Girls Beware!

A happy escape from a Snare.—A genteel looking Englishman, of prepossessing manners and address, a short time since became acquainted with a handsome interesting young widow lady in this city—the adopted daughter of one of our most respectable and wealthy citizens—and so upon her affections, by his polite and gentlemanly conduct, that he obtained her consent to marry him; and they were to have been united in marriage the present week. The discriminating eye of the foster father of the lady, however, discovered something in the intended husband of his adopted daughter that induced suspicion, and caused him to cherish for the lover the most cordial dislike. He therefore initiated the most searching inquiries into his character and conduct, and obtained from the British Consul and some of the most unfavorable testimony of his utter destitution of merit and moral worth. He also obtained of the lover of his daughter a reference as to his character, and he soon ascertained that he had referred to a man as worthless as he believed the woe of his daughter to be.

Not entirely satisfied with this, however, he proceeded to the Clerk's office of the Court of Sessions to ascertain whether the name of the man who sought his daughter's hand, was not registered amongst those of the felons who had been before that Court for trial, and was soon confirmed by the record that H—J C— (the name of the devoted lover of his daughter) had been convicted in September, 1840, of a constructive grand larceny, in fraudulently obtaining a valuable gold watch from Mr. Henry O'Connor, and had been sentenced to the State Prison for two years; but that in the exercise of Executive clemency, C— had been pardoned on the 15th March last, and restored to liberty.

This intelligence, astounding as it was, was communicated to the young widow, who, thanked heaven and her father for having so opportunely rescued her from so dangerous a connection, and the shame and misery that must have inevitably followed.

It is needless to add, that Mr. C— was promptly informed by the father that if he dared to enter his door again, he would be kicked out much quicker than he entered. We understand that since this gentle hint, he has entirely discontinued his attentions. [N. York Tribune.]

The Hannahal, (Mo.) Journal says:—On Monday evening, at the close of the election at New London, Bells county, several young men started on horseback to return to their homes in the country, and were riding at a brisk pace, when one of the horses trod on a fence stake in such a way as to elevate the rider and the horse in the rear running against it, it pierced his body and killed him on the spot, and the rider was also killed by the horse falling on him. The young man who was killed was a son of a Mr. John Rice of Bells.

Deaths.—Forty-four hundred and eighty-eight days have been killed in New York this season. [Scraper has been killed.]

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There is something so extraordinary in the circumstance of the late horrid catastrophe at Syracuse, where thirty human souls have been blown into eternity by the explosion of gunpowder in a carpenter's shop on the bank of the canal, as to attract more than an ordinary share of the public attention. It is said, in one of the accounts, that about twenty-five barrels was the quantity of gunpowder exploded. The existence of such a deposit of powder in that place was a secret; or the people with their engines, and the spectators, men, women, and children, would not have crowded around the flames as they did, but would, on the contrary, have run from them. How can a deposit of twenty-five barrels of gunpowder be made in such a place? We have had reports, for a week or two past, of secret preparations on the Northern frontier for another patriotic (piratical) invasion of the British territory, and of deposits of munitions and means for these incendiary and predatory movements being made at different points, stealthily, and some by actual theft, as in the case of the State's cannon stolen. Was this quantity of gunpowder, concealed in a carpenter's shop, one of those deposits? This is a point well worth looking into; and should it turn out to be as we suspect, it is hoped that every real patriot in that part of the country—every man who values the peace and welfare of his own country, and abhors rebellion in any form or guise, will be on the alert to detect and defeat the plans of the conspirators against their country's honor and against the peace of the frontier. [Nat. Intel.]

A friend of ours, who arrived in the city yesterday from Arkansas, informs us of the following startling particulars, showing the summary manner in which that law, more tyrannical than the code of Draco—Lynch Law—has in this, as well as in every other instance where it has been appealed to, been carried into effect. Between the 5th and 10th inst., Phillips county, in Arkansas, about forty miles below Helena, and the county of Coshoque, in Mississippi, on the opposite side of the river, appears to have become the scene of mob and Lynch law to a greater extent than has lately been recorded by the public press. A numerous gang of counterfeiters had their places of rendezvous and the abodes of their families in the above named counties, to the great and continuing annoyance of the citizens and the trading flat boat men on the river. Besides their encroachment on the peace and property of the public in that way, they of late turned their criminal industry to horse stealing to such an extent as to rouse the citizens of the whole neighborhood. The latter, headed by Capt. Barney Bradford, formed into a volunteer company of about 100 well armed men, commanded and led by said Capt. Bradford, Mr. J. Lunsford, and Spent, from Arkansas, from Mississippi, and after an active search of several days, we learned the following names: Hugh Tallin, Lewis Hamilton, Andrew McLaughlin, Willis Pollock, Hugh Cotton, Eliot and Robert Hunter, the latter, lately from New York, Joe Merritt and McCormick. The volunteers used the following strategy to seize the scoundrels. They engaged a trading boat at Helena, and hid about 50 men in the store room; they then descended the river, landing at every place where they expected to find the counterfeiters. These depraved men came on board to purchase produce, with the intention of paying for it in counterfeit money. They were mistaken and secured in the boat. When the number had increased to 37 men, they were tied hand and feet, and, as the report says, drowned in the Mississippi near Island No. 60, in the presence of two men, Harrod and Burgess, who, it appears, officiated, or at least took an active part in the execution of the sentence. We understand that the company is increasing in number, and intends to proceed to the mouth of the White river. When our informant met a division of them, they were in pursuit of a certain Merriam Wright. When he arrived at Napoleon, at the mouth of Arkansas river, he learned that some six or seven dead bodies had been seen floating on the river opposite that place, and also that some of the counterfeiters who escaped had been seen passing down the river with uncommon speed, in order to evade their pursuers. [Ark. Orleans Bee.]

Girls Beware!

A happy escape from a Snare.—A genteel looking Englishman, of prepossessing manners and address, a short time since became acquainted with a handsome interesting young widow lady in this city—the adopted daughter of one of our most respectable and wealthy citizens—and so upon her affections, by his polite and gentlemanly conduct, that he obtained her consent to marry him; and they were to have been united in marriage the present week. The discriminating eye of the foster father of the lady, however, discovered something in the intended husband of his adopted daughter that induced suspicion, and caused him to cherish for the lover the most cordial dislike. He therefore initiated the most searching inquiries into his character and conduct, and obtained from the British Consul and some of the most unfavorable testimony of his utter destitution of merit and moral worth. He also obtained of the lover of his daughter a reference as to his character, and he soon ascertained that he had referred to a man as worthless as he believed the woe of his daughter to be.

Not entirely satisfied with this, however, he proceeded to the Clerk's office of the Court of Sessions to ascertain whether the name of the man who sought his daughter's hand, was not registered amongst those of the felons who had been before that Court for trial, and was soon confirmed by the record that H—J C— (the name of the devoted lover of his daughter) had been convicted in September, 1840, of a constructive grand larceny, in fraudulently obtaining a valuable gold watch from Mr. Henry O'Connor, and had been sentenced to the State Prison for two years; but that in the exercise of Executive clemency, C— had been pardoned on the 15th March last, and restored to liberty.

This intelligence, astounding as it was, was communicated to the young widow, who, thanked heaven and her father for having so opportunely rescued her from so dangerous a connection, and the shame and misery that must have inevitably followed.

It is needless to add, that Mr. C— was promptly informed by the father that if he dared to enter his door again, he would be kicked out much quicker than he entered. We understand that since this gentle hint, he has entirely discontinued his attentions. [N. York Tribune.]

The Hannahal, (Mo.) Journal says:—On Monday evening, at the close of the election at New London, Bells county, several young men started on horseback to return to their homes in the country, and were riding at a brisk pace, when one of the horses trod on a fence stake in such a way as to elevate the rider and the horse in the rear running against it, it pierced his body and killed him on the spot, and the rider was also killed by the horse falling on him. The young man who was killed was a son of a Mr. John Rice of Bells.

Deaths.—Forty-four hundred and eighty-eight days have been killed in New York this season. [Scraper has been killed.]

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